

# *American Walnut*

*For Interior  
Woodwork and Paneling*

*American Walnut Manufacturers Association*

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*American Walnut*  
*For Interior Woodwork*  
*and Paneling*



AMERICAN WALNUT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

*616 South Michigan Avenue*

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Graham, Anderson,  
Probst & White  
Chicago  
*Architects*  
Edmunds Mfg. Co.  
Chicago  
*Woodworkers*



*The Beauty and Dignity of Walnut in a Banker's Private Office.*

NK 22-50 . A 61





*Relatively simple  
and dignified paneling  
of ceiling height*

*A Beautiful Wall of Walnut, with Wide Panel Treatment.*

## The Value of Good Interior Trim

THE culture of a people is the measure of a nation's spiritual growth.

No cultural influence is so great as that of the homes in which the people live.

For hundreds of years discriminating people have sought to express in their homes that striving for higher and better things by making them more beautiful, more comfortable, more livable.

Architects and decorators have reflected this desire for more beautiful interiors in their most skillful work. Beautiful woodwork, of course has

been their inspiration, [seeking always to develop new graces and charms that to the atmosphere of home comfort may be added a real appreciation of the beautiful.

Almost every conceivable medium has been used to express this beauty. Yet today, as yesterday, really fine interiors have been achieved largely through the use of fine woods.

In the past, fine woodwork was often elaborately carved and ornamented with intricate detail. Today, less carving is used for two principal reasons. First, the high cost of effective and artistic carving, and second,

a practical avoidance of carved surfaces that are natural dust-catchers hard to keep clean and sanitary.

The modern tendency is towards plain paneled surfaces, used widely in the past ages and preferred today. This preference is due not alone to their economy of first cost and upkeep, but to improved methods of treating the finer woods to bring out their great natural beauties of color, pattern and design. Decorative effects are obtained from finely figured woods that are indescribably lovely.

### *The Preference for Walnut*

American Walnut leads all others in richness of tone and color, in variety and loveliness of figure. Handsome walnut paneling never grows tiresome. Its subdued, yet warm and mellow tones, harmonize with any color scheme, and its intricate whorls and waves, ripples and convolutions have an endless charm, always new, always appealing.

It never goes out of style. And its use is an economy making unnecessary other so-called decorations that vary with the fantasy of the hour and the vagaries of fashion.

Fine old paneled rooms, centuries old, have the same richness of appeal today as the day they were first installed. This is a relief from the transitory fads and fancies of style which are as changeable as the vagrant winds.

Rooms paneled in walnut, adequately furnished and with simple and artistic accessories of decoration, are a joy to the owner and a tribute to the skill of the architect.

### *Walnut Always Harmonizes*

It is claimed for walnut that no other wood blends so easily or so naturally into any artistic color scheme. Walnut's soft mellow tints are neutral, so permit

the widest choice and combination of colors in draperies. In a walnut paneled room a simple change in the hangings will change its entire aspect and reveal it practically as a new room.

You will find exquisite walnut paneled rooms done in bright chintzes and cretonnes, making a picture of delightful allurements to the eye. And you'll find walnut walled rooms done in sombre tapestries, or heavy damasks and velvets that impart an atmosphere of richness and dignity. The adaptability of this wonderful wood is truly great.

### *The Economy of Walnut Walls*

For permanent homes walnut walls are actually an economy because their first cost is practically the last cost.

Other walls require periodical restoration or refinishing. Paint, paper, tapestry, canvas, etc., all require constant and expensive renewal. Walnut does not. Well finished walnut lasts for ages without refinishing, and time seems but to increase its beauty.

One of the best recommendations for walnut woodwork is the permanent satisfaction of those who enjoy it and their pride in its loveliness. These owners live in their walnut rooms with ever-increasing pleasure and their satisfaction is redoubled by the universal approval of their friends. There is no pleasure quite so great as satisfaction of ownership of something you thoroughly enjoy and which is admired and approved by your friends.

A walnut room, be it ever so modestly paneled, lends distinction to the home it adorns. It adds a new significance to home ownership.

### *Walnut Paneling as an Investment*

Experience proves that a walnut paneled room is not only economical in the long run but is a distinct asset.

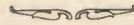


Such a room adds much more than its original cost to the value of a home, whether for resale or for renting.

This is more important to those who build for selling, or for renting, than for those who build for permanent occupancy. But it is a good thing to remember that such a room will add

much more than its actual cost to the sale value of a home, or even an apartment, and will mean an increased rental value far in excess of the investment it represents.

So a walnut paneled room is not only an economy but an increased value—a higher cash realization value.



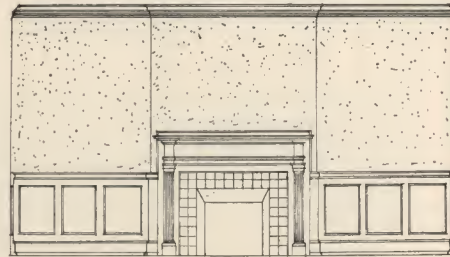
## The Cost of Woodwork

GOOD hardwood interior trim, in first cost, is more expensive than common woods whose defects and lack of natural beauty may be hidden by heavy stains or paint. It is surprising, however, how little difference there is between genuine American

Walnut and the less decorative and less substantial woods. A large part of the cost of finished woodwork is in the labor necessary to produce it and it takes just as much labor and sometimes more to make woodwork out of inferior woods as it does to make it of walnut.



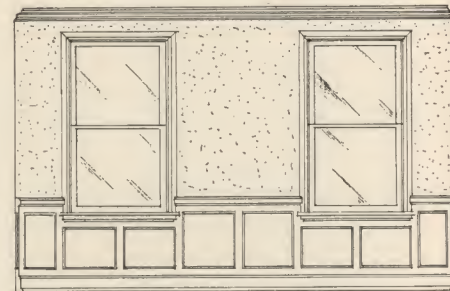
*Fig. A.—Low Panels with Cased Opening.*



*Fig. B.—Low Panels with Mantel.*



*Fig. C.—Low Panels with French Doors.*



*Fig. D.—Low Panels with Double Windows.*

Of the woods that might be considered in some degree competitive with walnut the difference in the cost of the wood is 5% or less.

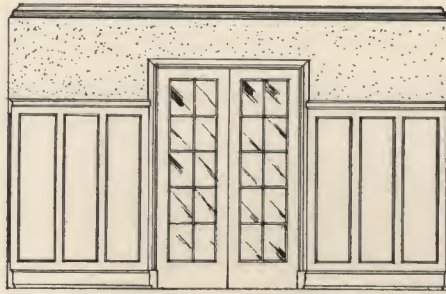
Unfortunately it is true that a stock of walnut is not carried by all lumber yards and woodworking plants, hence a special order for a small quantity of walnut may tend to increase its cost. In some cases an excessive price is quoted on walnut in order to escape the bother of looking it up and to help sell other kinds of wood that happen to be in stock.

However, by insistence one may always obtain walnut.

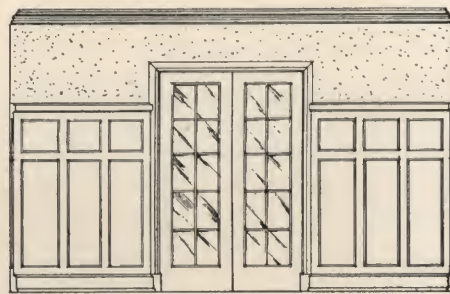
It is sometimes the case that the thing that is most desirable is not the easiest to obtain, but the extra effort is usually abundantly repaid in later satisfaction.

In the larger cities and in many of the smaller cities walnut is readily available and there are many woodworkers prepared to turn out a walnut job. If the reader should have any trouble in this respect communication with walnut headquarters will speedily remove it.

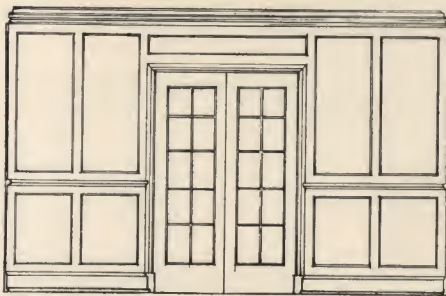
There is no fixed basis for making a comparison of the cost of walnut and other kinds of woodwork since conditions vary in each locality and more or less for each job. However, the following bid on optional woods by high grade woodworkers on the woodwork and paneling for the room illustrated on page 5 will be suggestive. Woodwork to be factory built, assembled, finished, shipped knocked down and delivered in crates F. O. B. cars.:



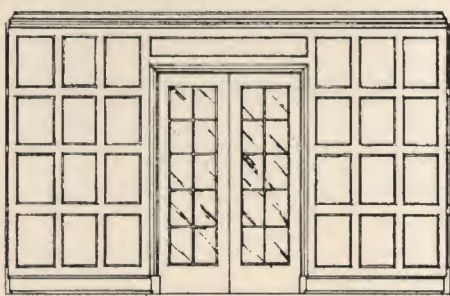
*Fig. E — Simple Intermediate Height Paneling.*



*Fig. F.—Double Panel Treatment, three-quarter height.*



*Fig. G.—Full Paneling by adding Long Panels above Chair Rail.*



*Fig. H.—Full Paneling with Small Panel Treatment.*

*Four much used types of panel work.*



|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| American Walnut.....                  | \$710.00 |
| Mexican Mahogany.....                 | 702.00   |
| Philippine Mahogany.....              | 690.00   |
| African Mahogany.....                 | 700.00   |
| Quarter Sawed White Oak..             | 672.00   |
| Plain Sawed White Oak.....            | 645.00   |
| Quarter Sawed Red Oak.....            | 670.00   |
| Plain Sawed Red Oak.....              | 642.00   |
| English Oak.....                      | 800.00   |
| Birch.....                            | 653.00   |
| Quarter Sawed Red Gum.....            | 620.00   |
| Plain Sap Gum, Poplar or<br>Pine..... | 595.00   |

Figures A, B, C and D represent the four walls of the room which provides

a 3-foot high wainscoting around all walls, one set of French doors with jamb and trim, one cased opening with jamb and trim, window trim for two openings, one mantel piece complete and a cornice frieze and picture mould around all walls of the room.

This experience shows clearly that if one is going to go to the expense of using a paneled woodwork job there is no economy in saving a few dollars and losing the principal thing sought for in wood paneling. Walnut is worth many times the slight extra cost in its beauty, its permanence, its easy care, and in satisfaction and pride of ownership.

For the interior trim of the same room as shown on page 5 without paneling, but with baseboard and shoe moulding, doors and trim, cased opening, window trim, mantel and frieze cornice of walnut, the relative cost is shown as follows:

## COMPARATIVE COSTS

|  |          |                                      |          |
|--|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| American Walnut.....                   | \$390.00 | Plain Sawed White or Red<br>Oak..... | \$350.00 |
| Mexican or African Ma-<br>hogany.....  | 386.00   | English Oak.....                     | 489.00   |
| Philippine Mahogany.....               | 365.00   | Birch.....                           | 348.00   |
| Quarter Sawed White or<br>Red Oak..... | 360.00   | Quarter Sawed Red Gum.....           | 335.00   |
|  |          | Plain Gum, etc.....                  | 325.00   |



*American Walnut is Particularly Adaptable to Modern Wall Treatment.*

Eugene Schoen, Inc.  
New York  
Architects  
David Kramer, Inc.  
New York  
Woodworker



Holabird and Root  
Chicago  
Architects  
Scott-Graff Co.  
Duluth  
Woodworkers

*Corner of Lounge of a Hotel showing possible height of American Walnut panels.*

THE qualities of walnut naturally associate it with the very finest woodwork where many details, fine carving, and elaborate designs are employed. In addition, it is being used today in furniture and as interior woodwork and paneling in fine office buildings and apartments where less elaborate woodwork is used. (See pages 21

and 22 for illustrations). When only a small amount of woodwork will grace an office or an apartment it is especially important to exert care in the selection of the kind of wood used. It is there that genuine walnut may economically be employed to reflect quality throughout the space it trims.



*Good Housekeeping Studios*  
Henry Ives Cobb  
Architect



*The Walnut Trim  
in this Combination  
Living Room  
and Library is  
Simply Designed  
but Unusually  
Effective.*

## Specifications of the Specimen Room

IN the foregoing we have indicated the cost of a high class factory job for a room in low paneling. Six-foot paneling could be substituted for only the additional cost the extra panel surface required, plus the few feet of rails and panel moulding necessary to frame the additional panel surface. Full paneling would require no extra material, except a series of long panels above the chair rail as they would meet the ceiling cove as illustrated for the

low paneling, and the necessary rails and moulding for framing the extra panels

In the following schedule we have listed the necessary elements required to make the low paneling illustrated. This schedule also shows the size of each piece and the net amount necessary for the room. If this woodwork were to be assembled on the job instead of factory built, the lineal footage should be increased 25% to allow for waste.

| SIZE OF ROOM: 16 BY 16 FEET    | NET SIZE                              | LINEAR FEET |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ceiling Cove.....              | $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $4\frac{5}{8}$ "    | 62          |
| Picture Mould.....             | $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{3}{4}$ "    | 62          |
| Base.....                      | $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ "    | 46          |
| Shoe.....                      | $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ "     | 46          |
| Stiles and Rails.....          | $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{2}$ "    | 180         |
| †Panel Mould.....              | $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{16}$ "   | 200         |
| Window Stool.....              | $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{4}$ "    | 8           |
| Window Apron.....              | $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{5}{8}$ "    | 8           |
| Door and Window Casings.....   | $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{5}{8}$ "    | 72          |
| *Door and Window Backband..... | $1\frac{1}{16}$ " x $1\frac{5}{16}$ " | 72          |
| Door and Window Stops.....     | $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{3}{8}$ "    | 55          |
| Door and Window Jambs.....     | $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $4\frac{1}{4}$ "    | 70          |
| Chair Rail.....                | $\frac{1}{16}$ " x $3\frac{5}{8}$ "   | 40          |

\*Plinth Blocks for Door Casings (Special). Use is optional. †Panels (22)-21" high (4)-15" high.  
1 Pr. French Doors,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 (Special) 1 Colonial Mantel (Special).



Miller & Reeves  
Columbus  
*Architects*  
The Doddington Co.  
Columbus  
*Woodworkers*

*Corner of Living Room Showing Full Length Paneling and Walnut Window  
Seat Covering Radiator.*

### Other Wall Treatments

THE most simple panel job is the chair rail height wainscot, next is the intermediate or three-quarter height, and most elaborate, and therefore most expensive, is the full height paneling.

Each of these treatments is capable of endless arrangement in size and design of panels. Our illustrations have been chosen to show as many different designs as possible.





*American Walnut Woodwork the Feature of this Impressive Chapel.*

Leonard Schultze,  
Shultze & Weaver  
New York  
*Architect*  
William Schleigh,  
New York  
*Woodworker*

## How to Obtain Walnut Woodwork

BY FAR the most satisfactory way to obtain fine walnut woodwork and paneling is to have it designed by an architect and have it made by a woodworking concern that makes a specialty of this kind of work.

Such concerns are able to interpret carefully the architect's plans, or if the owner has not employed an architect, many of the better woodworkers can supply appropriate designs. Such a method insures good materials, good workmanship and satisfactory finish.

It never pays to pass up the services of a good architect. His service costs something but he saves money and ghastly mistakes. There are so many

chances for poor workmanship and poor finish to spoil good designs and materials, that the extra cost of a factory job is also money well spent.

If, however, economy is paramount or the owner has available a local woodworker in whose skill he has confidence, a very satisfactory job of walnut interior trim may be done by making it locally, and purchasing from a panel factory the necessary plywood panels. By designing a room so that stock sizes of panels may be used, the cost of the paneling will be kept at a minimum. Elsewhere we have discussed further the important things to keep in mind in the purchase of panels





*American Walnut is a Universal Favorite in Fine Club Rooms.*

Magney & Tusler, Inc.  
Minneapolis  
Architects  
John S. Bradstreet & Co.  
Minneapolis  
Woodworkers

and the erection and finish of woodwork by a local woodworker.

### *Using Walnut Panels*

In planning the use of walnut panels, considerable economy may be effected if no unusual sizes are designated. The three heights of paneling commonly used are: Chair rail height, or about three feet; intermediate height, from 5½ to 6½ feet; full paneling, 8 to 10 feet.

Naturally the lower the panel the less the cost. For the chair rail height, panels may be used 12 to 24 inches wide if a series of similar panels are desired. It is usually better to break the monotony, however, by dividing a wall space so that it will be covered by symmetrical arrangement of narrow and wide panels. The location of windows and doors generally restrict the possible

combinations to two or three possibilities.

Arranging panels for each wall in harmony with the other, and in a symmetrical manner, is an interesting study and it is not difficult to arrive at a pleasing design. Usually below windows or above mantels a horizontal panel is better used than a perpendicular panel. For high paneling, the panels may be as wide as 36 inches and as long as 6 feet.

It is not advisable to have panels longer than 6 feet unless the woodwork is made by a specialist. In full height paneling it is possible to combine two series of panels one above the other. In this case the lower series is much shorter, usually half or less the height of the upper panels. Very effective paneling can be done by using short lower panels,





*A shop done in the modern manner employing fixtures, woodwork, and paneling of American Walnut.*

L. H. Friedland,  
New York  
*Architects*  
Forzina of New York  
*Designer*  
S. S. Silver & Co.  
Brooklyn  
*Woodworkers*

longer middle panels and above these another series of the short panels.

In spacing panels, especially if stock built panels are to be used, the widths should be in multiples of 6 inches. For paneling the average home the following sizes in five-ply panels are the largest sizes that should be used:

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 24" x 60" | 30" x 72" |
| 24" x 72" | 36" x 62" |
| 30" x 60" | 36" x 72" |

For paneling an old house, 3-ply  $\frac{1}{4}$ " panels may be used. In such work the base moulding is placed over the bottom of the panel and a suitable moulding  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide over the panel joints with a moulding or cornice at the top.

Built-up panels are only as good as the glue that holds them together. Of the three kinds of glues used, vegetable, animal and casein or waterproof,

the latter two types are recommended for panels to be used in interior trim.

Where for any reason it is absolutely necessary to ship the trim to the job before it can be set, it should be kept in a warm, dry place and covered with burlap or other protective materials.

No trim should be applied to damp or fresh plaster, not to any wall, until that wall has thoroughly dried out and all mortar, cement, etc., have finally set.

All trim applied to a plaster surface, or an outside wall should have a protective measure against moisture absorption; a heavy coat of cheap rosin varnish on the back.

If glued work that is not waterproof is stored in a damp place it not only may raise the grain, but also has a tendency to start the edges.



*Fig. 1.  
Diamond Matched  
Panel. The para-  
llel lines are the  
growth rings cut  
through on the  
quarter.*



*Fig. 2.  
Plain or Rotary  
Cut Walnut. The  
long, irregular  
lines mark the  
growth rings; the  
slight cross figure  
is caused by a  
"wrinkle" in the  
grain.*

## The Figure in Walnut

THE figure in American Walnut wood is produced by three different factors—the growth rings, the pores in the wood, the irregularities, more or less wavy, in the grain.

*Growth Rings.* These are very distinct in walnut and produce the "stripe" effect in quartered wood (See Fig. 1). In plain sawed and rotary cut wood these growth ring lines produce the more or less concentric irregular lines (See Fig. 2.)

*Wood Pores.* In each growth ring occur tiny but distinctly visible tubes or pores. These are larger and more numerous in the spring wood and smaller and fewer in the summer wood of each growth ring. These pores appear as fine lines, dashes or dots, accordingly as the wood is cut with the grain or slightly across the grain. (See Fig. 3.)

*Wavy Grain.* In stumps and occasionally in "figured" trees the grain

instead of being perfectly straight and uniform, is wavy and on smooth surfaces shows as "cross figure" or "fiddle back" (Fig. 8) and countless interesting patterns.

In walnut lumber the usual figure is a stripe, if quarter-sawed, otherwise it is merely the "plain" figure. Highly figured lumber is scarce and expensive.

In Walnut Veneers, every known wood figure is available, but the plain stripe and the rotary figure are least expensive. These can be made very attractive in panels. In stump wood and the other highly figured pieces, the panels are usually center matched, either two pieces or four pieces, and it is this type that produces the symmetrical and highly decorative panels (see Fig. 5). These matched effects can also be obtained from plainer kinds of walnut, and produce a striking appearance (Fig. 6.).





Fig. 3.

*Walnut Pores. The fine lines and dashes are the Pores in the Walnut. (Natural size.)*



Fig. 4.

*The Walnut Crotch. A Beautiful and Rare Figure that is cut from the wood just below a fork in the tree. Not available for large panels.*

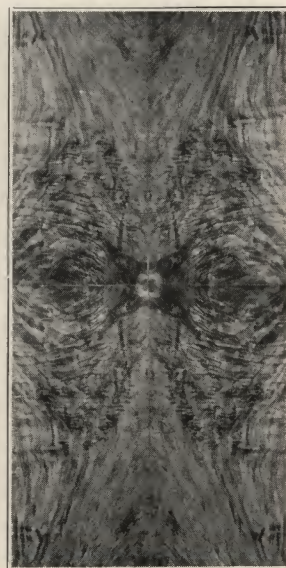


Fig. 5.

*Four Piece Center Matched Panel of American Walnut Stump Wood.*



Fig. 6

*Four Piece Matched Panel of Plain "Rotary" Cut Walnut.*

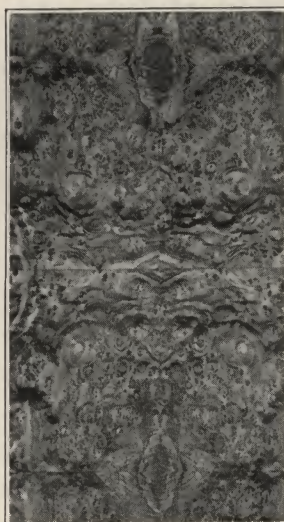


Fig. 7

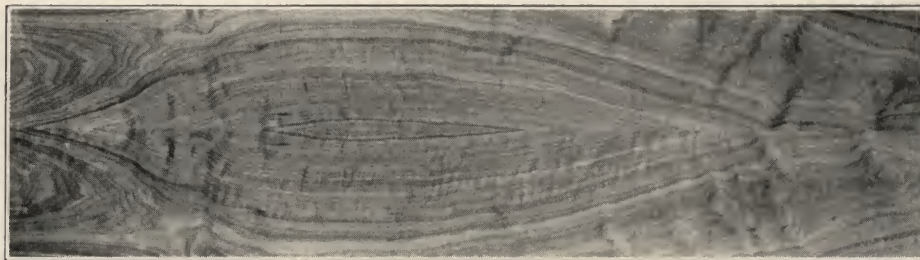
*Burl figure. This wood is relatively scarce. Suitable for small decorative panels and overlays.*



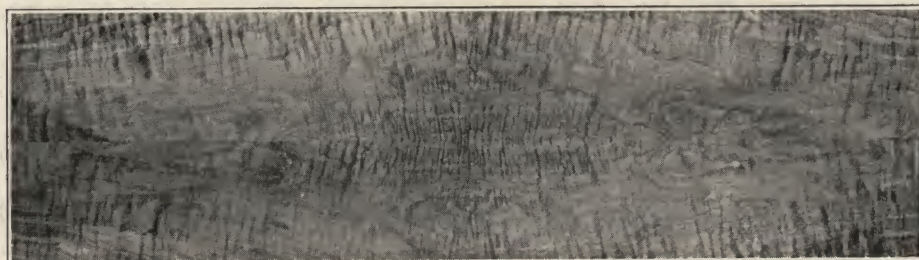
Fig. 8.

*Four Piece Matched Walnut Panel of striped wood with a strong cross figure.*

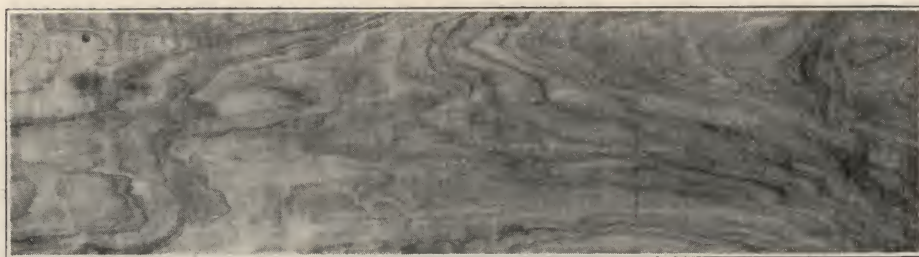




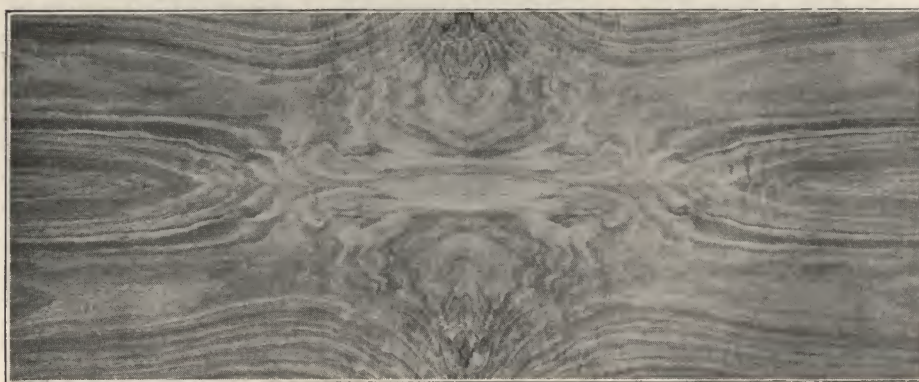
*Fig. 9.—Two Piece Matched Stripe Figure in Wall Paneling.*



*Fig. 10.—Four Piece Matched Wall Panel, Highly Cross Figured.*



*Fig. 11.—One Piece Plain Rotary Cut Wall Panel.*



*Fig. 12.—Over Mantel Four Piece Panel of Striking Pattern.*





*A Connoisseur's Nook—Walnut and Books Go Well Together.*

Russell S. Walcott  
Chicago  
Architect  
American Sash & Door Co.  
Kansas City  
Woodworkers

## Walnut Trim

TRIM is the solid woodwork of a room. It is necessary whether or not paneling is used. It consists principally of base board, window and door trim. In connection with panels it includes strips, for framing of the panels and cornice. Any mill work plant is equipped to supply such items although it is often necessary to make it a special

job in walnut, as few concerns carry walnut trim in stock. Of course this is the case in the better class of work, regardless of the kind of wood used.

There are several firms that specialize in walnut doors and offer a selection as to style. Where such doors are used, care should be taken that the doors and trim are similarly finished.



*Walnut Flooring of "Ship Decking" Pattern of boards of random widths and lengths. This photograph also gives a good idea of the average appearance of walnut lumber.*

## Walnut Floors

THE use of walnut flooring has increased greatly during the past few years. It is used in fine homes, apartment hotels and clubs. It is also very popular in large display windows.

Many homes now have walnut floors, at least in the hall and living room. Plain walnut flooring can be obtained but the "herringbone," Fontainebleau and "ship decking," "Monticello and Flemish Bond" are popular.

Walnut flooring is available in  $\frac{3}{16}$ " and  $\frac{5}{16}$ " thickness. The  $\frac{5}{16}$ " is cheaper but is harder to finish as it must be face

nailed. The  $\frac{3}{16}$ " is blind nailed through the tongue.

Walnut floors give splendid service and impart a beauty and richness unequalled by any other wood. Most good decorative schemes call for dark floors and the deep natural brown of walnut is ideal. Moreover it is not possible to wear a light colored "path" on a walnut floor such as occurs when light colored woods are given a dark surface stain. Walnut floors look rich year after year with no expensive refinishing.

On request we will supply complete information on walnut floors.





*Fontainebleau Design. Replica of design used in several of the famous French palaces, including those at Fontainebleau and Versailles.*

## Walnut Finishes

THE fundamental reason why cabinet woods are finished is to seal the surface of the wood, to protect it against the changes in moisture that are responsible for shrinking, swelling, warping or checking. While walnut is less subject to such changes than other cabinet wood, nevertheless it must be remembered that woodwork is subjected to widely varying heat and moisture conditions; therefore, a good finish that seals the surface is always desirable.

The finish also guards against decay and insect attacks, although walnut is singularly free from such enemies. The finish on walnut also serves to bring out the beautiful texture and figure.

### *How to Select a Walnut Finish*

In a majority of cases it is well to choose what is known as the natural finish when it comes to color. Extremely light color must be obtained by bleach-

ing and unless desired for matching something else, is not recommended. Very dark finishes are not desirable because to obtain them it is necessary to darken the wood with stains which, if too dark, conceal the natural beauty of the color and figure of the wood. The best shades are the natural color and the slightly darker shades that display the natural beauty of the wood.

There are two styles of finish to be considered in addition to the consideration of color. These are known as the "polished" and "dull" finishes. The advantage of the high polish is that it displays the beauty of the wood to the very greatest advantage, giving it a very rich appearance. The disadvantage lies in the fact that such finish may be more easily marred. The dull finish if not made too dark can be very rich in appearance while it is much less subject to damage and can be repaired more easily if damaged. Because of the

Graham, Anderson,  
Probst & White  
Chicago  
*Architects*  
Matthews Bros. Mfg. Co.  
Chicago  
*Woodworkers*



*Walnut is used to give "Atmosphere" in the Lobby of a Fashionable Restaurant.*

natural color grown into walnut, it may be richly finished more economically than if artificial stain or colorings were required. The manufacturers of finishes can supply you with full details for

applying the proper materials to walnut or we will be glad to give you further information. The economy in obtaining a permanent finish on American Walnut is well known among cabinet makers.

## Comparative Tests

REGARDING the mechanical properties of American Walnut, as compared with those of other woods, we show here the government figures available on the subject.

The items selected by the government are those that have a direct bearing upon the use of these woods for cabinet making. Note that walnut ranks high in every test and leads in most of them.

*Properties of Various Cabinet Compared with American Walnut (Walnut = 100)*

|                    | Strength<br>as panel<br>or post | Shock-<br>resisting<br>ability | Stiff-<br>ness | Hard-<br>ness | Weight | Shrinkage    |        |                             |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|
|                    |                                 |                                |                |               |        | In<br>Volume | Radial | Tan-<br>gentia <sup>1</sup> |
| Black Walnut.....  | 100                             | 100                            | 100            | 100           | 100    | 100          | 100    | 100                         |
| White Oak.....     | 92                              | 98                             | 92             | 125           | 114    | 141          | 100    | 127                         |
| Red Oak.....       | 84                              | 99                             | 88             | 111           | 108    | 127          | 74     | 117                         |
| Sweet Birch.....   | 98                              | 115                            | 111            | 113           | 114    | 134          | 119    | 107                         |
| Yellow Birch.....  | 99                              | 124                            | 109            | 93            | 107    | 150          | 140    | 127                         |
| Red Gum.....       | 76                              | 78                             | 84             | 67            | 86     | 134          | 98     | 139                         |
| True Mahogany..... | 95                              | 68                             | 87             | 90            | 87     | 70           | 67     | 68                          |





Granger & Bollenbacher  
Chicago  
Architects  
Anderson Manufacturing Co.  
Louisville  
Woodworkers

*The living room of an apartment where the mantel, book shelves, base, mouldings, and attractive doors and other trim, even though modest in quantity, are of genuine walnut.*

## The Advantages of American Walnut

**BEAUTY.**—The inherent beauty of walnut makes it nature's masterpiece of art, rivaling as it does the finest fabric or tapestry made by the hand of man.

**COLOR.**—The natural brown color of walnut grows in the wood itself. It is *in* not *on* the wood.

**WARMTH.**—The color of walnut is warm and inviting. It is friendly and home-like in its appeal.

**HARMONY.**—The walnut brown is neutral and permits the widest range of color schemes. It never clashes nor offends the dictates of good taste.

**DIGNITY.**—Walnut creates a rich luxurious atmosphere with no suggestion

of over-decoration or affectation. Its dignity and distinction appeals to a discriminating taste.

**VARIETY.**—Walnut has, as no other wood, an endless variety of figure. The plain wood has a quiet dignity, the stripe and roll figures are distinctive, the mottles, ripple marks and matched figures are strikingly beautiful. Each piece has an individual pattern of beauty.

**PERMANENCE.**—The test of a quality product is the permanence of its beauty with faithful service. Walnut is one of those rare materials which age but enhances with a richer luster.

**STRENGTH.**—Walnut ranks high in every test of strength and for its weight

Hubbell & Benes Co.  
Cleveland  
*Architects*  
W. B. McAllister Co.  
Cleveland  
*Woodworkers*



*A private office in the new building of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Cleveland.  
Woodwork and furniture of American Walnut, the standard set for their entire building.*

has no equal among cabinet woods, and it has few equals at any weight.

**DURABILITY.**—Walnut is noted for its durability. It lasts for decades, for generations, for centuries. It resists decay and insects. It retains its beauty, strength and stability and is truly an heirloom wood.

**STABILITY.**—Good cabinet work must not warp or swell, nor become loose and rickety. Movable parts like drawers and doors must work smoothly. Walnut is famous for its stability and its resistance to changes in temperature and moisture. It stays put.

**TEXTURE.**—The beauty of walnut not only appeals to the eye but to the touch. There is an almost irresistible impulse to handle a finely finished piece of walnut. Its surface invites the hand.

**PRACTICABILITY.**—Many beautiful things are too fragile to give service. Walnut takes the knocks of everyday use, even the hazards of the play of healthy children. Walnut is a quality product, that means permanent beauty.

**PROVED EXCELLENCE.**—The fine qualities of walnut are proved by traditional preference and confirmed by scientific tests of the laboratory.

**PLENTIFUL.**—There is enough American walnut to last a long time, probably thirty years, and a lot more is growing. There is plenty for furniture and fine woodwork even though it is too scarce to use for fence posts, fuel, or common lumber.

**GLUING.**—Walnut has a texture adapted to gluing and walnut glue joints are unusually tenacious.





Smith, Hinchman & Grylls  
 Detroit  
*Architects*  
 Robt. Mitchell Mfg. Co.  
 Cincinnati  
*Woodworkers*

*A modern bank interior where beautiful, rich trim and attractively matched panels of Walnut add a warmth and air of friendliness not to be had in marble and stone alone. Walnut woodwork combines beautifully with such materials.*

**Low Cost.**—Actually the small additional cost of woodwork in walnut is surprising compared with less desirable woods. When appearance and service are considered, it gives the most for the money.

**RESALE VALUE.**—Walnut woodwork gives distinction to the house. It enhances its value and makes a sale easier. It is a quality "badge of merit" for the entire premises.

**UPKEEP.**—Walnut furniture and woodwork are noted for the small amount of care and work required. Dust, grime and finger marks do not show. Walnut does not get "cloudy" and is easy to clean.

**ADAPTABILITY.**—Walnut is the choice of the designer for massive and carved woodwork as well as for that of simple lines and plain surfaces. It meets every requirement in expressing the art of the master-craftsman.

**WORKABILITY.**—The woodworker has always preferred to work in walnut for the fine craftsman finds joy in good tools and fine material. Walnut permits his best work and accuracy to 1-1000 of an inch.

**SOUND PROOF.**—Some woods are more sound proof than others. Walnut paneling is high in its sound proof qualities.

**FINE FINISH.**—Walnut is easy to finish and takes a fine finish. It is not "fuzzy", and responds to simple or complicated processes equally well.

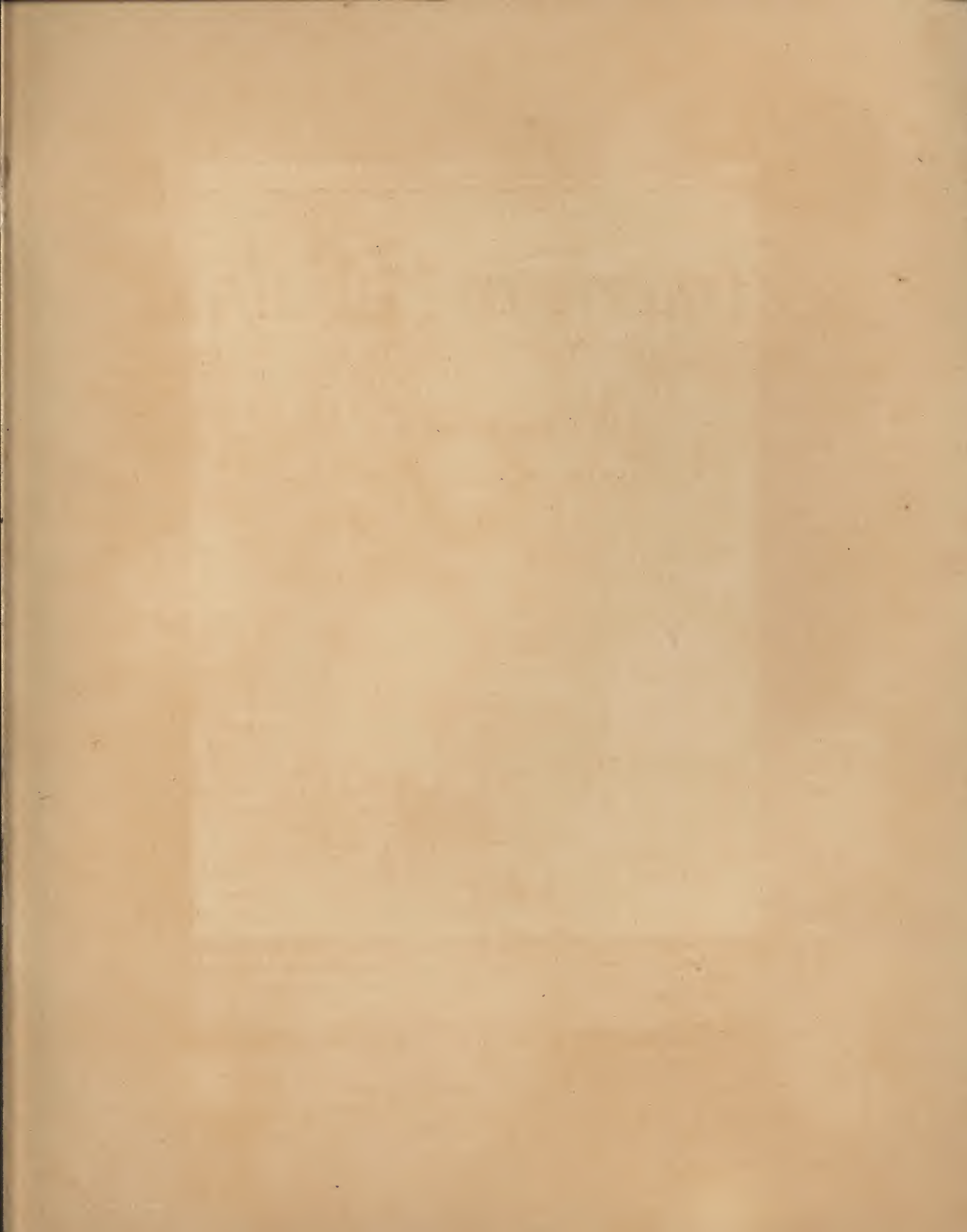
**GENERAL SUPERIORITY.**—Some woods have one or more desirable characteristics, but walnut has everything desirable in cabinet wood to a degree possessed by no other. If it were scored on all desired qualities walnut would be the "grand champion."




J. Duncan Forsyth  
Ponca City, Okla.  
*Architect*  
Irving & Casson  
A. H. Davenport Co  
Boston, Mass.  
*Woodworkers*


*Board of Directors' room of the Continental Oil Company, which is completely paneled and furnished in American Walnut. The intricate carving over the fireplace depicts equipment of the oil industry.*








# *American Walnut*



*For Interior  
Woodwork and Paneling*



*American Walnut Manufacturers Association*

